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are very commonplace, and barring the prestige which attaches itself to the names of the authors as they appear on the title-page are of little practical value to the book.

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*Beginnings in Agriculture.* By ALBERT RUSSEL MANN. New York: Macmillan, 1911. 8vo, pp. xii+341. \$0.75 net.

The book, as the introduction informs us, is intended to be used in the seventh and eighth grades of the elementary schools. It is divided into four parts: (1) the affairs of the farm—treating of general matters of interest in relation to the farm; (2) the soil; (3) farm plants; and (4) farm animals. Each of the sixty-four chapters composing these parts is followed by a set of practical questions and problems. The book is well written, in a style suitable to the grade of pupils for which it is intended, and is well illustrated. It seems unusually well adapted both to create an interest in the important work of scientific farm management, and to lay the elementary foundation for the same.

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*Increasing Human Efficiency in Business.* By WALTER DILL SCOTT. New York: Macmillan, 1911. 8vo, pp. 339. \$1.25 net.

This work is written in a very interesting and popular fashion. The method employed by the author is that of presenting concrete illustrations taken from the business world, rather than the formulation of any rules and principles. The volume is replete with examples of the methods used by various business houses to increase the efficiency of their employees, all of which are extremely suggestive but nevertheless convince the reader that each particular case demands its own solution. A careful consideration of the work indicates that the author had arrived at the same conclusion and that his caution had prevented anything in the form of dogmatism. The volume is intended primarily for those interested in business administration and not for the general public.

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*Englands Schatz durch den Aussenhandel.* By THOMAS MUN. Vienna [and Leipzig], 1911. 8vo, pp. 211. Translated from the original English edition by Dr. RUDOLF BIACH.

The translation of this well-known economic classic into the German language is preceded by a long and detailed analysis of mercantile tenets as expressed by Thomas Mun. These are interpreted in the light of the economic situation of the time, and the study is a valuable contribution to the economic literature of this early period.